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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

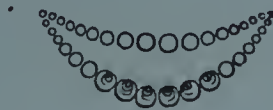
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE



Senior Public Health Inspector



1962



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

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Senior Public Health Inspector



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CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962 - 1963

CHAIRMAN - Councillor Eric Wild, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Matthias Pilling, C.C.

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Councillor Roy Mills

Councillor Wilfred Bardsley

Councillor John Burke (Deceased)

Councillor Gerald Cockcroft, J.P., C.A.

Councillor Geoffrey Green

Councillor Stanley Gilbert

Councillor John W. Roberts

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor Herbert L. Whitehead, J.P.

Councillor Ronald Whittaker

Councillor Eric Wild, J.P.

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

G. Robert Hinton

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health -

GILBERT ROXBURGH BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Divisional Health Office,
"Tylon",
Middleton Road,
Chadderton.

Telephone No. Oldham Main 6251/2.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -

ERIC G.H. FOSTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector -

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.c.)

Additional Public Health Inspector -

ALAN RENSELAW, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. * (a.b.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

MIKHAIL T. BITHELL

Public Health Clerk (Part-time) -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1962

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health of the district for 1962.

The statistical details of the year's Public Health activities are described and tabulated in the body of the report. The form of these tables is broadly similar to that adopted in last year's report.

The estimated mid-year population was 13,130, an increase of 323 compared with the previous year.

Once again the number of births, 241, exceeded the total of the previous year and the adjusted birth-rate rose to 19.1, compared with a national figure of 18.4

A total of 183 deaths was registered, 13 fewer than in 1961, giving an adjusted death rate of 15.0, compared with the national rate of 13.9.

Fewer cases of infectious disease occurred than in the previous year and it is most satisfying to record that there were no cases of poliomyelitis in the district. Immunization of infants and young children against this disease continued at a satisfactory level and was facilitated by the introduction in April of vaccine given by mouth, which removed the need for injections. Unfortunately the number of older children and young adults seeking vaccination against poliomyelitis is disturbingly low and many more in this age-group should seek protection against this disease.

In the early months of the year a number of outbreaks of smallpox occurred in various parts of the country. Although there were neither suspected cases nor close contacts of cases within the district, there was a sudden, massive demand for smallpox vaccination. As the Ministry of Health directed available supplies of vaccine to areas where cases were occurring, this demand could not be met immediately. I feel it desirable to emphasize that this demand for vaccination did not come from the medical profession and that only in exceptional circumstances is mass vaccination, which is not without risk, a desirable procedure.

During the year no further Smoke Control Areas were confirmed but a considerable amount of work was done by the Public Health inspectors in the preparation of proposed areas and in advising householders about the

use of new appliances and fuels.

During the year 34 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and 248 new houses provided in the district. Twenty-six new bungalows were built by the Council and 222 houses by private builders. Taking into consideration demolitions and closing of houses the total number of dwellings in Crompton rose from 4,828 to 5,070.

Although not directly the responsibility of the Council, it is pleasing to report that a new County Home for elderly people in Crompton took in its first residents in August and was formally opened by the Rt. Hon. Enoch Powell, Minister of Health, on the 26th September, 1962. With the provision of this accommodation, several former Crompton residents were able to return to the district from other County homes.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Clerk of the Council, for their co-operation and encouragement throughout the year and the staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance, including their help in the preparation of this report. I must especially thank Mr. Alan Kirkman, who has now left the Department to take up a more senior appointment, for his loyal support over the past years.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE

Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1963.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1961.....	12,707
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1962).....	13,130
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1962	5,070
Rateable Value.....	£189,225
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£712.67

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 241

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	136	95
Illegitimate.....	3	7

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	18.4
Adjusted Rate.....	19.1
(Comparability Factor 1.04)	

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	4.1
Stillbirths.....	4
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and still births.....	16.3
Total Live and Stillbirths.....	245

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)..... 3

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	1	1
Illegitimate.....	-	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	12.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	8.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births...	100

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births).... Nil

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)..... Nil

Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births). 16.3

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)..... Nil

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and still births..... Nil

Total deaths (all ages)..... 183

Death rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	13.9
Adjusted Rate.....	15.0
(Comparability Factor 1.08)	

Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	71
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.....	18
Cancer (all sites).....	38

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1962, 1961, 1960, 1957 and 1952.

The number of deaths in 1962 was 183 (as compared with 196 in 1961) giving an adjusted death rate of 15.0 (16.5) to compare with the national figure of 11.9 (12.0). For several years now the principal causes of death have been diseases of degeneration and cancer. This is a result of the increase in the number of old people in the population and the smaller number of deaths of young people from infectious diseases.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age in 1962 and in previous years.

There were no maternal deaths in 1962 but 3 infants died in the first year of life.

Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. Table 5 gives total of infant deaths and compares them with previous years.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar-General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There was again a decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 117 cases compared with 219 cases in 1961. This was chiefly due to a fall in the number of cases of measles. Table 6 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 7 compares infectious diseases for 1962 with previous years.

Measles.

The number of cases of measles was 139 compared with 185 in 1961, and all these cases occurred in the last six months of the year.

Dysentery.

There were 26 cases of dysentery during the year and, although this is not a large number, it emphasises the need for constantly maintaining a high standard of hygiene, particularly in food handling.

Whooping Cough.

There were two cases of whooping cough as compared with one case in 1961. The small number of cases of this disease is again pleasing, but the need for infant immunisation is still most important.

Poliomyelitis.

There were no cases of this disease in the district in 1962, compared with the previous year in which 3 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis occurred.

Vaccination, particularly of infants and young children, which is the best protection against this disease, was continued with oral vaccine from April, 1962.

Tuberculosis.

Five new cases of tuberculosis were notified, 4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary, compared with 7 cases in 1961.

These cases are now, in general, diagnosed at an early stage, often as the result of X-ray examinations.

At the end of the year there were 43 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 37 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

Table 8 lists new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis.

PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

In the investigation of dysentery and similar diseases during the year, 566 faeces samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer based at High Street School Clinic is Dr. D.C. Marshall (Tel. No. SH9 7114).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. N. Flynn,	3, Trent Road, Shaw	(SH9 7268)
Mrs. J. Harris,	26, Moor Street, Shaw	(SH9 7802)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. SH9 7114)

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs. M.M. Ashworth and Mrs. H. Smith (part-time) are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic. They are assisted by Mrs. P. O'Donnell, School Nurse.

Two child welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are available at the Child Welfare Sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children and there are also three nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 255 children.

Farrow House	...	...	...	...	98 children
Lilac Mill	...	...	...	...	70 "
Wye Mill	...	...	...	...	87 "
					<u>255</u>

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one dual-purpose vehicle are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 16 hour basis, and night ambulance work is carried out from 24 hour manned stations in other parts of Health Division No. 14. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD. 3021).

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser, Miss M. Fielden, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. Nurses living in the Crompton area are:-

Mrs. F. Knight,	396, Milnrow Road, Shaw.	Tel. No. SH9 7730
Mrs. A.J. Chamberlain,	11a, Netherhouse Road, Shaw.	" " SH9 7805
Mrs. M. Clark,	42, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	(Divisional Relief)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 17, Garforth Street, Chadderton (Tel. No. MAIN 6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in five homes for the elderly in Division 14. Other statutory services, including Home Nurse, Home Help, Health Visitor and Laundry Service, co-operate to support the elderly and handicapped in their own homes and voluntary bodies provide Meals on Wheels, Chiropody, Home Visiting etc.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council at Enville House, Ashton. (Tel. No. ASHTON 2933).

MENTAL HEALTH.

Very effective liaison exists between the Local Authority Mental Welfare Staff centred at the Divisional Health Office and the Local Hospital

Consultant and Psychiatric Staff. Enquiries on any aspects of Mental Health and Welfare should be directed to the Divisional Health Office. (Tel. No. MAIN 6251/2).

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Westhulme Hospital, Oldham. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	MAIN 8181
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	ASHTON 1611
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale...	ROCHDALE 47474

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, and acknowledgment is here made of the valuable help and co-operation received at all times from Dr. Tobin and the members of his staff.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year 1962.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

This is the sixth occasion on which I submit the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district.

The report again follows the lines of previous years in that it incorporates comments under various headings so that in this introduction it is only necessary to mention one or two major points.

1962 has been a very productive year and, generally speaking, there has been an increase in the number of visits and work done by your inspectors. This is principally due to having a full staff for the whole of the year.

Probably the most important event of the year was the further survey of the refuse collection service and the preliminary work it involved in bringing into operation the incentive bonus scheme. In this regard I would anticipate the report for 1963 and say that, despite many initial difficulties, the incentive bonus scheme is working extremely well and is giving satisfaction to the ratepayer, the Council, the men and your officers.

The year has also seen the virtual elimination of waste water closets in the district and a marked reduction in the number of pail closets. These are good, practical, sanitary improvements of which the Council can be proud.

Other major work carried on during the year was in relation to atmospheric pollution, an increasingly difficult task, but one which the Council has resolutely pursued. The No. 2 Smoke Control Order was confirmed by the Minister and the survey for the No. 3 was largely completed. Work was completed or put in hand at business premises which will largely put an end to industrial smoke in the Crompton district by July, 1963.

The programme of clearance of unfit houses was stepped up during the year as figures for the report will show. In view of the improvement in standards generally, this is increasingly important work in Crompton and one to which more attention should be paid over the next few years.

As this is the last report I will be submitting to the Council, I would take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support in carrying out the improvements which

are shown in this Report. In addition I am indebted to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, the Council and other Officers for their co-operation at all times. In going from the district, I am sure that the Department will continue to make progress in the capable hands of my successor, Mr. A. Renshaw and his staff.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

ALAN H. KIRKMAN

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

May, 1963.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department supply the whole of the district with its public supply in mains, apart from isolated houses and farms which rely on private supplies. This main supply continued to be satisfactory in quality and quantity during the year.

However, many of the older terraced houses share a common supply pipe which, over the years, has "furred up" so that supply is inadequate at times, especially to houses towards the end of the pipe. This position is aggravated when baths and hot water systems are provided to these older houses. Some improvement has been obtained to various blocks of property by persuading owners to share the cost of cleaning out these common pipes by mechanical and chemical means.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of both raw water and water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers but in addition two samples were taken by the local authority for bacteriological examination which were satisfactory. There were no samples taken by Crompton U.D.C. for chemical analysis during the year. There has been no evidence during the year that the main water is liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

The number of houses connected directly to the main supply at the end of the year, including new development, was 5,040, on estimated population of approximately 12,880.

Private Supply. There are now 84 houses and farms which rely on private supplies from wells and springs. This shows a reduction of two on last year due to an extension of the main supply and demolition in the other. Out of eleven samples submitted for bacteriological examination, three samples were unsatisfactory relating to two separate supplies. In these two cases precautions were advised to avoid further contamination.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying parts, where it is not practicable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is sewered and the sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The area is satisfactory sewered and the New Hey Works is capable of taking the whole of the sewage from the part of the district which it serves. As far as the Low Crompton Works is concerned, discussions are in progress for the link up of this works with the sewage works of the

Royton Urban District Council. The Mersey Rivers Board are taking part in these discussions.

One new sewer was laid at Low Crompton for new development and this enabled two farms and two cottages to be connected to the sewer. All new property erected in the district in 1962 was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

During the year four septic tanks serving five houses were installed enabling a further reduction in the number of pail closets in use in the district. A count of the pail closets shows that they are now reduced to 60, a considerable reduction on last year's figure of 91.

The regular weekly collection of these pails is carried out by use of the Council's gully emptier, a service which is only interrupted as a result of breakdowns or severe weather conditions.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district. There were no serious complaints of obstruction or contamination during the year.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. A further survey was carried out of this service during the year which showed that there are 5,846 dustbins to be emptied from 5,070 houses and 604 other premises. The purpose of this survey was to lay a basis for an incentive scheme in order to ensure a seven-day collection. By the end of the year the men had agreed to meet the Council regarding the operation of an incentive scheme in 1963.

(b) Refuse Disposal. 2,391 loads of refuse were tipped at Thornham during the year. The new tip at Thornham continued to be operated with no public health nuisance, the only complaint being of waste paper in the area surrounding the tip. Screens were erected to minimise this and only at times of very high winds is it difficult to prevent dispersal of waste paper. All paper is picked up as soon as practicable when the winds subside. The Central Electricity Generating Board continued to tip fly ash at Thornham and it is likely that their tipping will be completed in 1963. The Council continued to share the use of the mechanical shovel with Milnrow U.D.C. for tip control.

(c) Salvage. The fall in income from waste paper continued in 1962. This is due to the depressed state of the market and the transfer of labour from paper baling to refuse collection. It is not an economic proposition for the Council to undertake any renewal of plant or increase the labour force on salvage.

Salvage figures for the past five years are shown below:-

<u>WASTE PAPER</u>							<u>BALED TINS</u>						
<u>Year</u>	<u>Weight Collected</u>			<u>Value</u>			<u>Year</u>	<u>Weight Collected</u>			<u>Value</u>		
	T.	C.	LBS.	£.	S.	D.		T.	C.	LBS.	£.	S.	D.
1958	56	11	56	373	0	7	1958	7	3	63	45	4	7
1959	58	11	56	356	15	0	1959	1	1	73	17	15	11
1960	48	10	56	339	12	6	1960		8	19	2	9	2
1961	34	0	28	235	17	0	1961		7	2	1	10	0
1962	28	13	56	168	15	3	1962		13	7	15	12	10

(d) Dustbins. Under the bin replacement scheme a total of 393 bins was supplied including 230 to new houses. From the 1st April, 1962, the Council decided that they would no longer supply the first bin to new houses. This resulted in a considerable financial saving to the Council.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There are no licenced manufacturers in the district, but there is one registered upholsterer.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year the number of waste water closets was reduced by the conversion of a further 17 to fresh water closets. This now leaves 13 in the district at the end of 1962. Orders have been given out for the majority of these 13 to be converted at the end of the year so that only approximately 5 waste water closets will be left and, as these are attached to houses on the Slum Clearance Programme, it can be said that the district is now virtually cleared of these insanitary appliances.

Mention should be made of the reduction of pail closets to 60. This figure should continue to reduce steadily each year as a result of continuation of the Slum Clearance Programme and provision of small sewage schemes.

In 1962, two waste water closets, 27 water closets and 87 drains and gullies were cleared by the Council's workman. This does not take into account the work of your inspectors in the supervision of clearing other W.C.'s and drains on behalf of owners of property.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Industrial. Considerable improvement in the reduction of atmospheric pollution from industrial sources was recorded in 1962, and from July, 1963, industry cannot plead obsolete plant as a defence for dark smoke emission.

By the end of the year a further seven mills had proposals in hand for modifying their plant and, in the case of three mills, whilst proposals were being formulated, there was a switch to the use of solid smokeless fuel for hand-firing to prevent any offence from dark smoke emission.

During the year one foundry, which was the subject of complaint regarding the emission of dust and grit, closed down due to other circumstances.

In all 27 smoke observations were made during 1962 and 35 visits to boiler plants and 6 visits in relation to dust and grit emission.

Domestic. The Council's No. 2 (Rushcroft) Smoke Control Area was confirmed by the Ministry during the year to come into operation on the 1st July, 1963. Work on adaptation of both private and Council houses was put in hand by the end of the year and was proceeding satisfactorily. The conversions at Council houses, undertaken by the Health Department, was a considerable task.

The survey for the No. 3 area, including part of the town centre, was largely completed by the end of 1962 and was ready for submission to the Council early in 1963. This means that approximately one quarter of the town will be the subject of smoke control.

In connection with the operation of the No. 2 Smoke Control Area, a demonstration house on the burning of smokeless fuel, gas and electricity appliances was held on the Rushcroft Estate. This was a highly successful venture and resulted in approximately 500 people attending during the week of the demonstration.

The number of visits in respect of smoke control made during the year was 690.

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. The volumetric apparatus for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide continued to be operated in 1962 as part of the Council's membership of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution.

It might be mentioned here that the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector was appointed Hon. Technical Officer to this Committee.

Table 14 shows these results in graph form.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

Table 15 gives details regarding treatment for rats and mice. There were 40 houses and surroundings treated, 27 for rats and 13 for mice. 13 other premises were treated for rats including agricultural premises and

four for mice. This shows a reduction on the number of complaints received in 1961. This is probably due to the wet summer and severe winter, as well as efficiency on the part of the Council.

The following information details results of the two sewer treatments carried out during the year.

	<u>March</u>	<u>September</u>
Number of manholes baited	... 60	100
Number showing take of pre-bait	... 2	3
Number showing complete pre-bait take	... -	-

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

In 1962, 6 council houses and 21 private houses were found to be infested with cockroaches or other types of vermin. This is a reduction in the number of cases reported in 1961.

All these houses were treated successfully by the Council's operator.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice is given on current disinfection in all cases of infectious disease and free disinfectant issued as required. In two cases only was terminal disinfection carried out by use of formalin.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the main plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 60,000 gallons supplied from the main supply of Oldham Corporation. A continuous system of filtration, chlorination and aeration changes the water every four hours and the Baths Manager takes daily samples to check free chlorine content and alkalinity (p.h.) of the water. These results are recorded.

Your inspectors took 18 samples of water from the baths, at differing times and without pre-arrangement, during 1962 and all these proved bacteriologically satisfactory. One sample was also submitted for chemical analysis and this also was satisfactory.

13) FACTORIES.

There are now 112 factories on the register. The number of inspections undertaken during the year was 104, again a substantial increase on last year.

In relation to matters enforceable by the local authority, two premises were found to have defects in relation to sanitary accommodation and in 6 cases defective sanitary accommodation was remedied.

Tables 12 and 13 give details of type of factories and work done during 1962.

14) SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

7,738 inspections were carried out during the year. This is an increase of 926 on the previous year, as a result of full staffing during the year.

Table 9 details all the visits made in 1962.

15) COMPLAINTS.

There were 463 official complaints made to the Department during 1962. In addition many other complaints were received by your inspectors in the course of their duties. All complaints were investigated and action taken where appropriate.

16) DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

In 1962 a total of 525 defects and nuisances were discovered and 633 remedied.

Table 10 shows defects and nuisances abated in 1962.

To effect this work some 151 informal notices and 18 statutory notices were served.

17) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In one case it was necessary to take legal proceedings and a Nuisance Order was obtained.

18) NOISE ABATEMENT.

This aspect of public health is becoming increasingly important. Twenty-eight visits of investigation into noise complaints were made during the year, principally in connection with complaints from houses adjoining two factories. The noise was from fans of the ventilating system and from machinery. In one case effective action was taken causing abatement of the nuisance and, in the other case, improvement was achieved by sensible operation of the fans by the firm concerned.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTIONS.

583 houses were inspected for defects in 1962, entailing a total of 2,067 inspections.

2) REPAIRS.

In carrying out the above inspections 102 houses were found to be unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit. As a result of informal action by your inspectors, 127 houses were made fit and a further 23 by service of statutory notice.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for both owners and your inspectors, on behalf of owners, to obtain contractors who are willing to carry out 'jobbing' repairs to houses. This work is not sufficiently attractive in relation to works on improvement grants and new housing.

3) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

After the lull of 1961, there was increased activity in 1962. 34 houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense. This is a considerable increase on 1961 and by the end of the year the Council had very nearly caught up with their second five-year programme.

Thirteen houses were demolished under Clearance Orders in the year and a further 32 as a result of Demolition Orders under Section 17. Only two houses were closed. At the end of the year four houses had been retained for temporary accommodation, only two of which were occupied.

As a result of this activity some 76 persons from 30 families were re-housed in Council houses during the year. This substantial improvement on 1961 was due principally to the completion of the Council bungalows at Hunger Hill, which created vacancies in existing Council houses.

4) OVERCROWDING.

Eighteen cases of overcrowding were relieved by re-housing in Council houses and, at the end of the year, the number of cases of overcrowding on the Council's housing list was reduced to 7, most of which are in need of additional bedroom accommodation.

5) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The figures at the end of the year were that out of 217 applicants, 98 were in need of one bedroom accommodation, mainly bungalows for older people. This shows a considerable reduction on the figures for 1961.

6) ERECTOR OF NEW HOUSES.

There were 26 bungalows completed by the Council in 1962 bringing the total of post-war Council dwellings to 513.

Private development of the district carried on at an increasing rate, 222 new houses were erected during the year, this being an increase on 1961. The total of post-war houses built privately is 849.

The following table shows the number of houses erected since the survey of 1919:-

Council Houses (Housing Act, 1919)	...	80
" " (Housing Act, 1924)	...	206
" " (Housing Act, 1936)	...	185
" " (Post War)	...	<u>513</u>
		984
Private Enterprise	...	<u>1103</u>
Total	...	<u>2087</u>

7) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Council received 59 applications for standard grants under the Housing and House Purchase Act, 1959, and five for discretionary grants under the 1949 Act.

All these were approved by the Council. In 65 cases works were completed at the end of the year.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for this information.

Table 16 gives the statistics in relation to housing.

8) RENT ACT, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair.

There was only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair in 1962. This was granted.

There were three applications for cancellation, all of which were granted despite an objection from one tenant.

9) COMMON LODGING HOUSE.

There is now only one house registered under this title in the district. The permitted number for this building is 22. Six visits were made to see that the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

There was an increase in the work carried out under this section in 1962 in that 607 inspections were made at the various types of premises including grocers, greengrocers, butchers, bakchouses, fried fish premises, restaurants, canteens and school kitchens and licenced premises. This figure does not include visits to private slaughterhouses.

Tables 9 and 17 detail the inspections.

In connection with this work 72 improvements were carried out to food premises, obtained by the service of 32 written informal notices.

With the pressure of other work in the Department it is becoming difficult to devote to this work the amount of time that is desirable.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Slaughterhouses. 326 visits were made to slaughterhouses in 1962. This is an increase over 1961.

During the year the works of improvements at the three slaughterhouses were largely completed bringing the premises to a satisfactory standard so that it was possible to operate the full structural requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 on the 1st January, 1963.

Meat Inspection. 603 cattle, 100 cows and 48 sheep were inspected during the year. This is a 100% inspection despite the fact that the bulk of the slaughtering is still carried on at weekends. The percentage of cattle affected with disease, other than tuberculosis, was 4.81% in respect of cattle and 12% in respect of cows. There were no whole carcasses condemned, and only one cow was affected with tuberculosis.

Three beasts were affected by cysticercosis and two carcasses submitted to refrigeration for the recommended period.

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year was 4 cwts 18 lbs.

Table 18 gives the statistics in relation to Meat Inspection.

3) OTHER FOOD.

The amount of food condemned under this heading was only 69 lbs. 11 ozs., a negligible quantity. Details are given in Table 19.

4) MILK & DAIRIES.

There are 54 distributors of milk registered in the district. The

Council, not being a Food & Drugs Authority, ceased to be responsible for the issue and renewal of Dealers' licences in respect of designated milk; this duty, and the records, being handed over to the Lancashire County Council at the end of 1960.

5) MILK SAMPLING.

39 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Six samples which were submitted for evidence of tuberculosis proved negative. The other 33 samples were examined for brucella organisms in connection with suspected cases of undulant fever in an adjoining district.

As a result of these tests, six cows at one farm were found to be infected and the milk from these isolated for pasteurisation. At the end of the year these cows were still under observation.

6) ICE CREAM.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district and work under this heading is restricted to inspection of premises registered for the sale of ice cream. 36 visits, including inspection of mobile trailers, were made in 1962.

One premises was registered for the manufacture of soft ice cream and one sample obtained. Supervision of these premises will be maintained.

7) FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SAMPLING.

The Food and Drugs Authority for this district is the Lancashire County Council. The County Sanitary Officers, with the co-operation of your local Public Health Inspectors, took 84 samples during 1962. Table 20 details this work and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for this information.

8) SHOPS ACT, 1950.

126 visits were made in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences, as a result of which four improvements were obtained to sanitary conveniences, facilities for taking meals and exhibition of notices.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1962	1961	1960	1957	1952
Population		13,130	12,830	12,880	12,560	12,630
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	241 19.1	225 18.2	185 14.9	172 14.2	148 11.7
Stillbirths	No. Rate	4 16.3	3 13.2	7 36.5	3 17	9 60.8
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	245	228	192	175	157
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	10 4.1	8 3.7	3 1.65	5 2.9	4 2.7
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	3 12.4	3 13.3	5 27.0	2 11.6	3 20.0
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil Nil	2 8.9	3 16.2	2 12.0	2 13.5
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	183 15.0	196 16.5	190 15.9	166 14.3	185 14.6

TABLE 2

CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1962 Total	1961 Total	1960 Total	1957 Total	1952 Total
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
Tuberculosis - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms -							
Stomach	1	2	3	3	7	6	3
Lung & Bronchus	5	1	6	3	8	5	3
Breast	1	8	9	4	-	2	4
Uterus	-	2	2	2	1	1	-
Other Sites	12	6	18	13	19	9	14
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	11	7	18	30	32	31	33
Coronary Disease, Angina	16	13	29	22	28	29	20
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	2	7	4	2	3
Other Heart Disease	14	13	27	39	29	25	32
Other Circulatory Disease	9	4	13	11	5	7	12
Influenza	1	2	3	6	6	2	-
Pneumonia	7	4	11	11	8	8	12
Bronchitis	5	4	9	13	10	13	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3	1	2	2	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2	1	4	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	2	2	2	2	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	9	11	20	11	12	11	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
All Other Accidents	1	2	3	8	6	10	3
Suicide	-	1	1	2	1	-	3
Homicide and Operations of War	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals	98	85	183	196	190	166	185

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GROUPS

Years	1	9	6	2	1961 total	1960 total	1957 total	1952 total
	M	F	Total					
Under 1	1	2	3		3	5	2	3
1 - 4	-	-	-		2	-	1	-
4 - 14	1	-	1		-	-	1	-
15 - 19	-	-	-		2	-	1	-
20 - 34	1	-	1		3	4	2	4
35 - 44	2	-	2		7	5	3	6
45 - 64	21	26	47		48	54	41	49
65 and over	72	57	129		131	122	115	123
Total	98	85	183		196	190	166	185

TABLE 4
INFANT MORTALITY - 1962

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 6 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	2
Other Causes	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	-	-	2	1	3

TABLE 5
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	1962	1961	1960	1957	1952
Accident	-	1	1	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	1	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	2	1	-	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	2	-	1	-	1
Prematurity	-	-	1	-	1
Other Causes	1	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	5	2	3

TABLE 6
PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1962

Notifiable Diseases	TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS									
	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	139	4	44	43	48	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	26	1	10	8	2	1	-	4	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -										
Pulmonary	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Non-Pulmonary	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	177	5	54	54	53	2	1	5	3	-

TABLE 7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

Notifiable Diseases	1962	1961	1960	1957	1952
Scarlet Fever	3	9	6	4	56
Measles	139	185	189	321	137
Whooping Cough	2	1	28	29	50
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	3	-	-	-
Dysentery	26	12	163	-	13
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	6
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-	2
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	4	6	2	9	7
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	1	1	2	5
Erysipelas	1	-	-	3	3
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	177	219	390	372	280

TABLE 8

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1962

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	4		1		-		-	

TABLE 9

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

<u>Dwellinghouses inspected for defects -</u>	
Public Health Acts	1,366
Housing Acts	625
<u>Other Housing Act Visits -</u>	
Certificates of Disrepair	18
Housing survey	58
Overcrowding	-
<u>Other Public Health Act Visits -</u>	
Drain inspections and tests	652
Conversion of sanitary accommodation	36
Sewers	20
Pail closets	4
Water supply	153
Insect infestations	52
Dirty houses	64
Animal nuisances	11
Accumulations	86
Flooding etc.	9
Offensive odours	36
Piggeries	5
Moveable dwellings	4
Offices and workplaces	7
Streets and passages	6
Schools	10
Common lodging house	6
Water courses	1
Miscellaneous	198
Farms	78
Public baths	14
Interviews with owners and contractors	271
Infectious diseases and food poisonings	54
Disinfections	2
Air Raid Shelters	7
Noise Nuisances	28
<u>Factories Acts -</u>	
Factories with mechanical power	104
Factories without mechanical power	-
<u>Shops -</u>	
Health provisions	126
Carried forward	4,111

TABLE 9 Cont'd.

Brought Forward.. 4,111

Food Premises -

General grocers	64
Greengrocers	69
Fishmongers	4
Butchers and cooked meats	101
Meat product manufacturers	1
Bakehouses	25
Confectioners shops	8
Fried fish shops	7
Sweet shops	4
Licensed premises	73
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	14
Canteens and school kitchens	2
Mobile Snack Bars	1
Market food stalls	142
Ice Cream Manufacture	1
Ice cream - sale	15
Ice cream - vehicles	20
Milk distributors	2
Slaughterhouses	326
Other food inspections	7

Sampling -

47

Atmospheric Pollution -

Smoke observations	27
Grit and dust nuisances	6
Visits to boiler plant	35
Houses - Smoke Control	690

Rodent Control -

Dwellinghouses	119
Other premises	24
Tips, streams, etc.	30
Sewers	168

Refuse Collection and Disposal -

Depot	78
Tips	326
Dustbins etc.	946

Market -

General	76
Stalls	4
Fair	3

Metal Brokers

8

Miscellaneous

154

7,738

Nuisances or defects discovered	...	525
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	633
Preliminary notices served	...	151
Statutory notices served	...	18

TABLE 10
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES

Nature of Defects

Roofs, gutters, downspouts, etc.	107
External walls, pointing, etc.	6
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys	10
Windows and frames	32
Doors and frames	22
Floors	3
Internal walls and ceilings	30
Drains cleansed or repaired	98
Yard paving and gates	2
Closet accommodation	59
Accumulations	1
Bursted water pipes, etc.	5
Dirty houses	1
Sinks renewed	2
Nuisance from noise	2
No name in rent book, landlord	1
Defective dustbins (replacement by local authority)	163 *

* In addition 230 bins were provided for new houses.

Factories Act, 1937

Sanitary accommodation	8
------------------------	---

Food & Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations

Constant supply of hot water	5
Cleanliness and re-decoration	32
Ventilation	1
Sanitary accommodation	7
Provision of wash hand basins	3
Sinks, etc.	5
Tables, etc. repaired	7
Bins provided	7
Towel, soap, etc.	2
Protection of food	2

Shops Act, 1950.

Sanitary conveniences	4
-----------------------	---

Slaughterhouses.

Structural Defects	4
Washing facilities	1
Sanitary accommodation	1

633

TABLE 11STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	5,123
Factories, workshops and commercial premises	857
Houses without back doors	79
Houses back-to-back	30
Pail closets	60
Water closets	6,055
Waste water closets	13
Ashbins	5,846
Privies (not privy middens)	5
Septic tanks	11

TABLE 12FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 112 premises which come under this designation

Bakers	16
Boot, shoe and clog repairers	3
Cotton spinning (working)	17
Carbon works	1
Electric lamp works	3
Ironfounders etc.	1
Joiners and builders	9
Laundries	1
Machinists	3
Motor repair garages	4
Printers	2
Rope and twine works	2
Sand mill	1
Skip and packing case makers	3
Stockinette maker	1
Ladies and gents tailors	1
Tinplate workers and welders	7
Vehicle builders	1
Slaughterhouses	3
Others	31
Waste Paper Balers	1
Dodgem Cars	1

104 inspections were made during the year.

TABLE 13
FACTORIES ACT, 1961
INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	6	2	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	92	102	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	14	-	-	-
Totals	112	104	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	6	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	6	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 113 AND 114

- N I L -

TABLE 14

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.
GRAPH SHOWING AVERAGE VALUES OF SMOKE
AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS.
JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1962

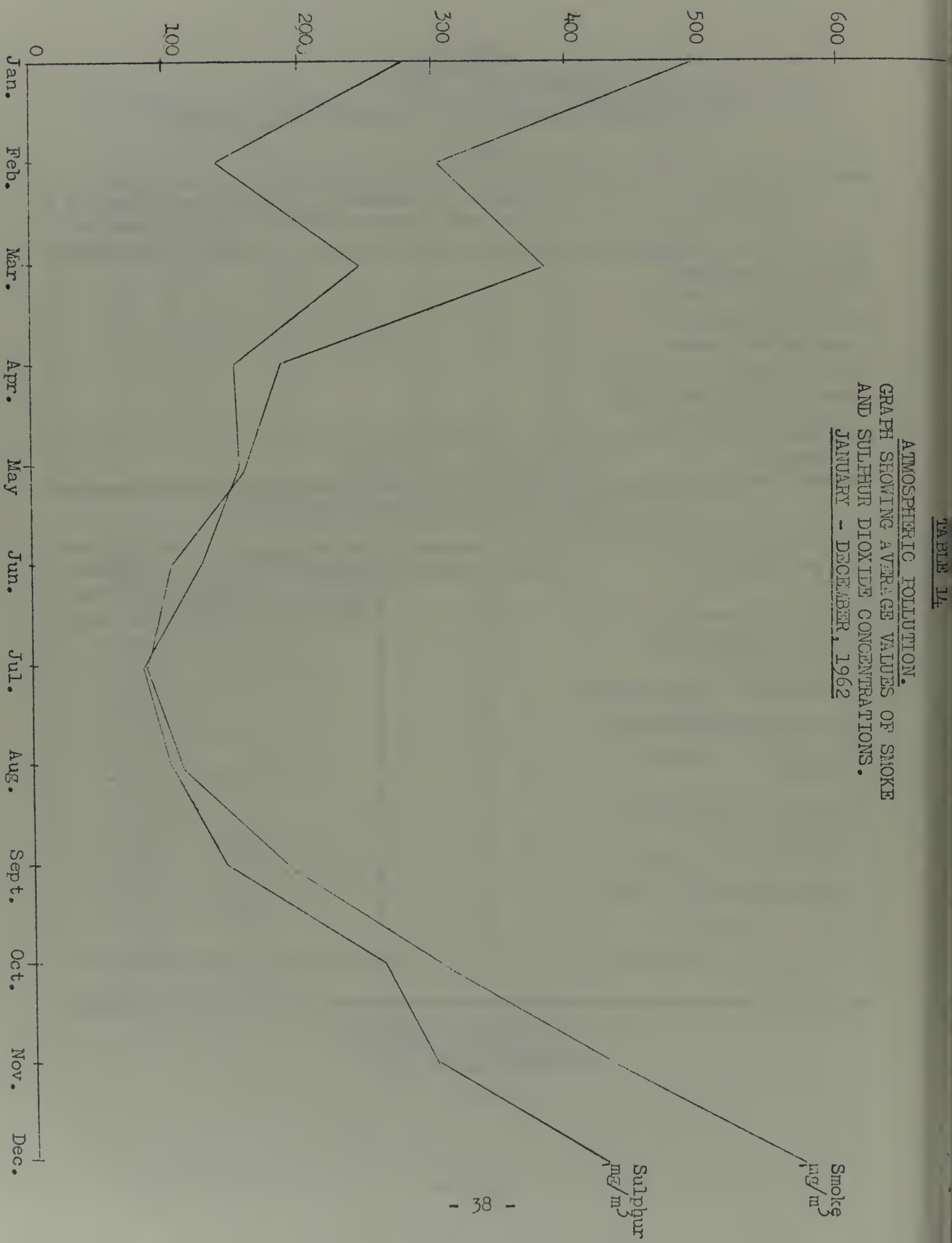


TABLE 15

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Dwelling houses	All other	Agricultural
No. of properties in district	5,070	550	53
No. of properties inspected	43	17	1
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	128	59	1
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-			
Rats - major	8	7	-
minor	19	5	1
Mice - major	1	2	-
minor	12	2	-
No. of infested properties treated	40	16	1
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	40	16	1

TABLE 16

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year:- 248

1. By the local authority 26

2. By other bodies or persons 222

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

1. By the local authority 26

2. By other bodies or persons -

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected
for housing defects 583

Number of inspections made for the purpose 2,067

2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation
and not capable at reasonable expense of
being rendered fit.

Number found during the year 36

Number at end of year 153

3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the
year to be not in all respects reasonably
fit for human habitation but capable of
being rendered fit 102

Clearance areas:-

1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year

Unfit houses 12

Other houses 1

2. Number of persons displaced 6

TABLE 16 Cont'd

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or
informal procedure (Section 17)

Closed as a result of closing orders
under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
32	67
2	3

Repairs during the year:-

No. of houses

Unfit houses rendered fit as a result of
informal action by the local authority
under Housing or Public Health Acts

127

Public Health Acts - action after
service of formal notice - houses in
which defects were remedied:

By owners

23

By local authority in default of owners

-

Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding

New cases of overcrowding

-

Cases of overcrowding relieved

18

Number of persons concerned in such cases

128

TABLE 16 Cont'd.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority
- b) Approved by local authority
- c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- d) Finally approved by Ministry
- e) Work completed
- f) Additional separate dwellings included in (c) above

Housing Act, 1949		House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	
Discretionary grants		Standard grants	
No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or bldgs. affected
5	5	59	59
4	4	59	59
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	1	65	65
-	-	-	-

TABLE 17

FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	16
Fish salesmen	1
Fried fish shops	9
Meat shops	13
Greengrocers	16
Grocers and provision dealers	57
Tripe shops	2
Sweets and soft drinks	18
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	42
Total	<u>174</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section
16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks	8	18
Confectioners	8	33
Grocers and provision dealers	22	64
Butchers	<u>12</u>	<u>102</u>
	<u>50</u>	<u>217</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered
under Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council
(General Powers) Act 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	5	8
Meat salesmen	2	3
	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

TABLE 18

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	603	100	-	48	-
Number inspected	603	100	-	48	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	12	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.81	12	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned -

4 cwts. 18 lbs.

TABLE 19
OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>	
	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Tinned meat	51	3
Biscuits	18	0
Crumpets		8
Total	<u>69</u>	<u>11</u>

TABLE 20
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Samples obtained for Analysis

57 Milk	1 Icing sugar
2 Tins of meat	1 Crumpets
1 Pork sausages	1 Fish
1 Flavouring material	2 Olive oil B.P.
1 Curry powder	2 Vegetables, dried
1 Sausage rolls	1 Lime juice cordial
1 Ice cream	1 Borax
1 Epsom salts	1 Self raising flour
1 Vinegar	2 Dried fruit
1 Apricot wine	1 Ground, mixed spice
1 Marmalade	1 Butter
1 Ground almonds	1 Shredded beef suet

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.50%, deficient 15.6% fat	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
1 Formal milk	Fat 2.90%, deficient 3.3% fat. Also slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Farmer notified
1 Opened part tin of meat	Contained a triangular piece of steel plate $\frac{3}{4}$ " long and weighing 2 oz. which had been soldered on one side. Lead and tin contents of meat within accepted limits.	Packers communicated with

